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Research Summary

Independent Maintenance— Western Europe, 1989-1994

- Complete Market Analysis
- A New Study
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Also contained within the report is an analysis of nine individual country markets, namely France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

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Research Summary

This research summary provides a précis of the contents of INPUT's report, *Independent Maintenance—Western Europe, 1989 - 1994*.

A

Introduction

INPUT's report, *Independent Maintenance Western Europe, 1989-1994*, produced as part of INPUT's Customer Service Programme—Europe, examines the Western European market for independent maintenance services. The report provides a comprehensive study and analysis of the market and discussion of the various factors that influence market development. The report contains:

- A market forecast for Western Europe overall—segmented by vendor type, TPM, Dealers and Distributors, and Equipment Vendors
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- Discussion of factors that are inhibiting the market and the likely impact of merger and acquisition activity

Many reasons are given for the acceptance and continuing development of the phenomenon of independent maintenance. The principal factors cited by users are listed in exhibit A.

EXHIBIT A

**The Case for
Independent Maintenance**

- Choice
- Single source
- Multivendor
- Cost
- Local service
- Flexibility
- Quality

B**Market Opportunities**

INPUT's forecast for the independent maintenance market is illustrated in Exhibit B. INPUT sizes the market at around \$1.5 billion in 1989, forecasting that it will grow at a compound annual growth rate of over 15% over the next five years.

The report discusses the growth of the independent maintenance market for equipment suppliers, where the manufacturer provides multivendor service on sites that include their own equipment.

INPUT analysed nine individual country markets, namely France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. Of these country markets, the United Kingdom is by far the largest, with France being the second largest market. The fastest growing market is that of Spain which is likely to achieve a growth rate nearly twice that of the European average.

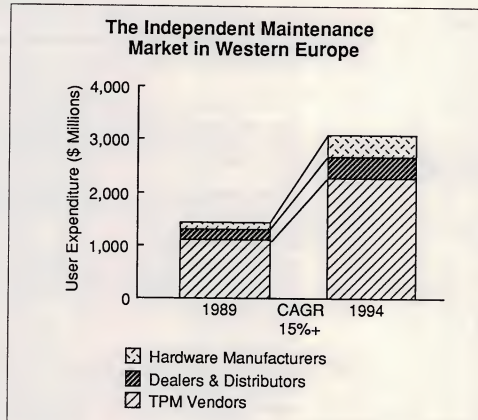
The report examines each country market in some detail, discussing:

- Competitive environment
- Market characteristics
- Growth factors
- Market inhibitors

The country markets are each analysed for three separate categories of vendors:

- Independent vendors (third-party maintainers)
- Dealers and distributors
- Equipment vendors

EXHIBIT B



C

Market Dynamics

The development of the independent maintenance market is subject to a variety of factors. The most significant of these are listed in Exhibit C: the movement towards the provision of other services, pressure to provide a pan-European presence and perhaps partly as a result of that, the trend towards increasing the size of the operation through merger and acquisition activity.

In order to expand their businesses and respond to the users' requirements for additional services, many independent maintenance companies are seeking to extend their range of services by offering, for example, consultancy and disaster recovery services. Other additional activities include equipment and software sales, media and supplies sales and training. Reducing margins on traditional equipment maintenance markets is also a major factor driving this trend.

EXHIBIT C

Market Dynamics

- Move to provide non-maintenance services
- Pan-European trend
- Merger and acquisition activity

The trend towards Pan-European growth continues in the independent maintenance market as companies strive to achieve a competitive international presence. Examples of vendors actively extending their European coverage are Granada, Sorbus, Thomainfor and Econocom. This trend will continue within the momentum of change brought about by the Single European Market initiative and as independent maintainers strive to meet the service needs of multinational companies.

Growth ambitions and the need to develop pan-European coverage are major factors in the trend towards increasing merger and acquisition activity. Clearly, the purchase of other companies in different countries or market sectors gives the acquirer the opportunity to penetrate new country markets and acquire different skills to meet different sector needs.

However, the action of large pan-European companies may potentially blur one of the distinct advantages of the independent maintainer, the responsiveness and flexibility of the small organisation.

D**Vendor Analysis**

INPUT's survey of the independent maintenance market in Western Europe includes the identification of leading vendors for each country as well as for the total market. Exhibit D identifies the five leading independent maintainers. However, the ranking of leading vendors is continually changing through merger and acquisition activity.

Additionally, the report profiles eighty-four Western European independent maintenance vendors. These profiles provide:

- Company address and telephone number
- Vendor revenues for 1988
- Revenue forecasts for 1989

EXHIBIT D

**Leading TPM Vendors in
Western Europe**

- Granada
- Sorbus
- Control Data
- Geveke
- IBIMAIN

- Number of staff employed at various levels within the service organization
- Number of service centres
- Type of equipment serviced

INPUT concludes that the independent maintenance market will continue to offer opportunities in all three segments of the market for the foreseeable future. Specific opportunities extend not only to the range of equipment serviced and to investment in the growth of traditional hardware maintenance activities, but to the provision of services other than traditional hardware maintenance.

The result of these changes is that in some cases, new names are appearing among the list of European independent maintenance companies. More significantly, these new names are of companies not previously known as participants in the European independent maintenance market.

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About INPUT

INPUT provides planning information, analysis, and recommendations to managers and executives in the information processing industries. Through market research, technology forecasting, and competitive analysis, INPUT supports client management in making informed decisions.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture, or by increasing the productivity of the land that is already being used.

Another way to meet this demand is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving the way that food is stored and distributed, or by changing the way that people eat.

There are many ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is up to us to decide which way is the best.

One of the most important things we can do is to make sure that we are using our resources wisely. This means that we need to be careful about how we use land, water, and other resources.

Another important thing we can do is to make sure that we are producing food in a way that is sustainable. This means that we need to make sure that we are not using more resources than we can replace.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is up to us to decide which way is the best.

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Another way to deal with this problem is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by eating less meat and by using food more wisely.

There are many other ways to deal with this problem, but the most important thing is to start now. We need to take action now to make sure that we have enough food and resources for the future.

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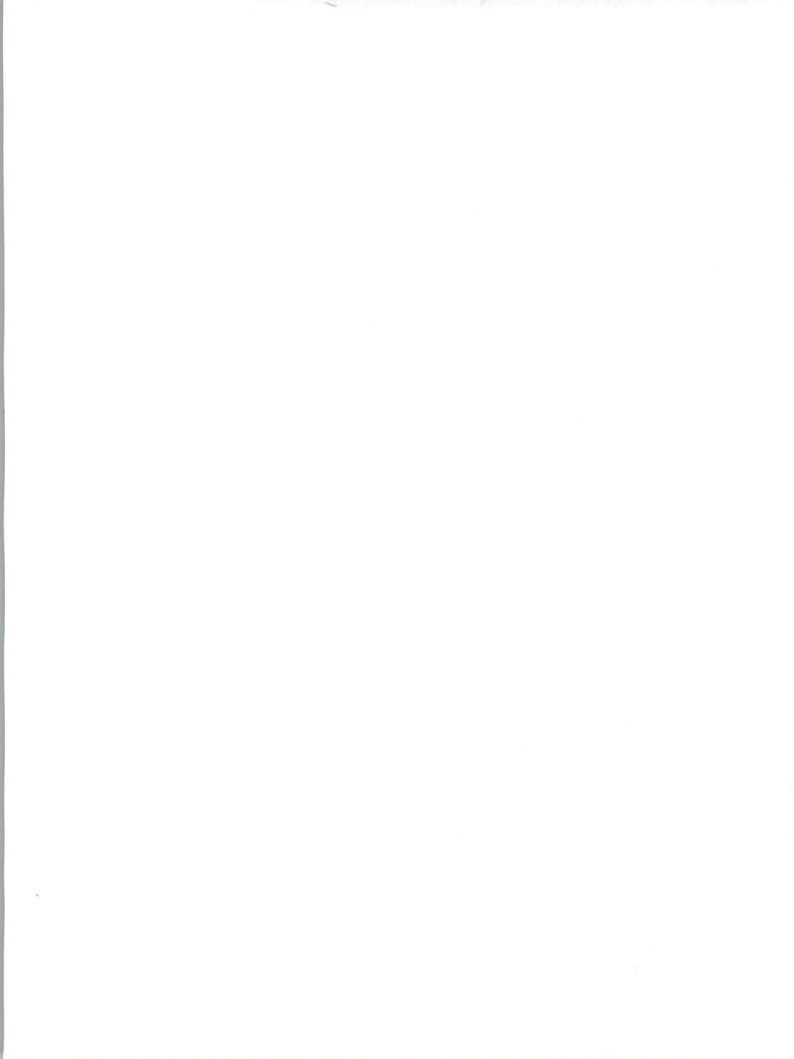
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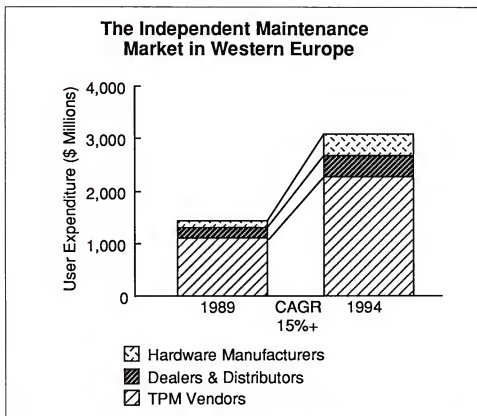
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Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the 1000 children in the study, by age group and sex

Characteristic	1-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex						
Male	499	49.9	499	49.9	502	50.2
Female	501	50.1	501	50.1	498	49.8
Ethnicity						
White	499	49.9	499	49.9	502	50.2
Black	501	50.1	501	50.1	498	49.8
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Religion						
Christian	499	49.9	499	49.9	502	50.2
Muslim	501	50.1	501	50.1	498	49.8
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Prevalence of self-reported symptoms

Table 2 shows the prevalence of self-reported symptoms in the 1000 children. The prevalence of self-reported symptoms was higher in the 10-14 years age group than in the 1-4 years and 5-9 years age groups. The prevalence of self-reported symptoms was higher in the 10-14 years age group than in the 1-4 years and 5-9 years age groups.

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EXHIBIT C

Market Dynamics

- Move to provide non-maintenance services
- Pan-European trend
- Merger and acquisition activity

The trend towards Pan-European growth continues in the independent maintenance market as companies strive to achieve a competitive international presence. Examples of vendors actively extending their European coverage are Granada, Sorbus, Thomainfor and Econocom. This trend will continue within the momentum of change brought about by the Single European Market initiative and as independent maintainers strive to meet the service needs of multinational companies.

Growth ambitions and the need to develop pan-European coverage are major factors in the trend towards increasing merger and acquisition activity. Clearly, the purchase of other companies in different countries or market sectors gives the acquirer the opportunity to penetrate new country markets and acquire different skills to meet different sector needs.

However, the action of large pan-European companies may potentially blur one of the distinct advantages of the independent maintainer, the responsiveness and flexibility of the small organisation.

D**Vendor Analysis**

INPUT's survey of the independent maintenance market in Western Europe includes the identification of leading vendors for each country as well as for the total market. Exhibit D identifies the five leading independent maintainers. However, the ranking of leading vendors is continually changing through merger and acquisition activity.

Additionally, the report profiles eighty-four Western European independent maintenance vendors. These profiles provide:

- Company address and telephone number
- Vendor revenues for 1988
- Revenue forecasts for 1989

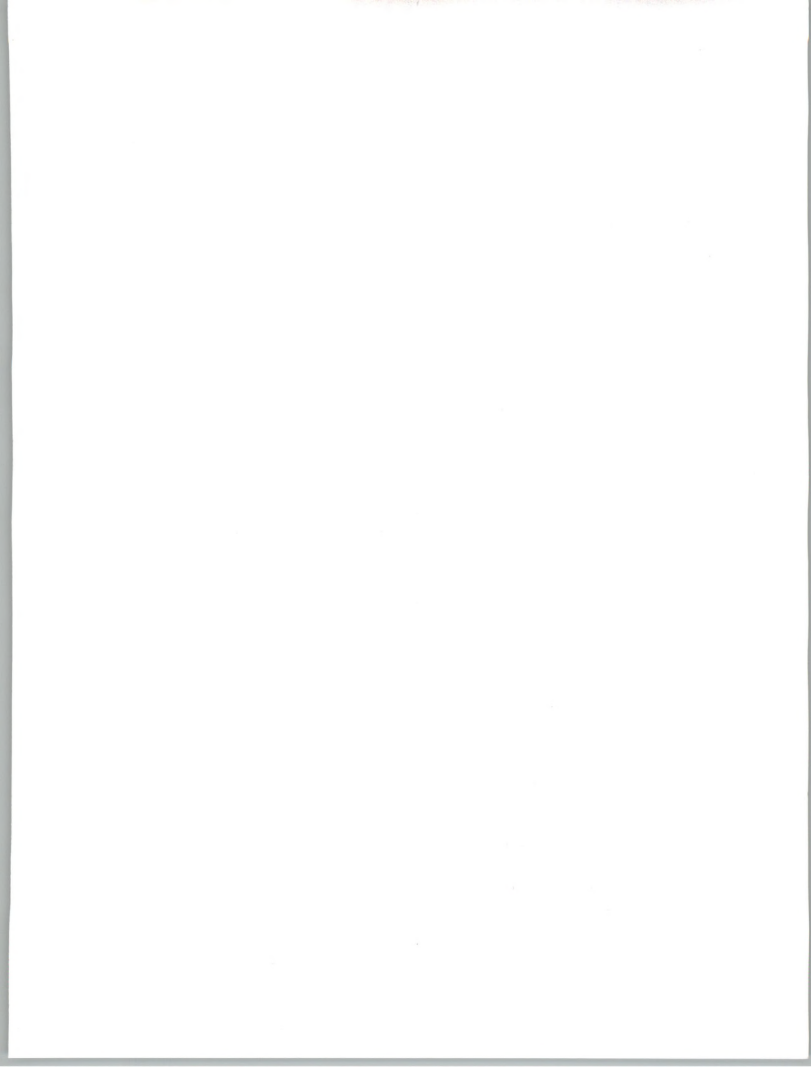


EXHIBIT D

**Leading TPM Vendors in
Western Europe**

- Granada
- Sorbus
- Control Data
- Geveke
- IBIMAIN

- Number of staff employed at various levels within the service organization
- Number of service centres
- Type of equipment serviced

INPUT concludes that the independent maintenance market will continue to offer opportunities in all three segments of the market for the foreseeable future. Specific opportunities extend not only to the range of equipment serviced and to investment in the growth of traditional hardware maintenance activities, but to the provision of services other than traditional hardware maintenance.

The result of these changes is that in some cases, new names are appearing among the list of European independent maintenance companies. More significantly, these new names are of companies not previously known as participants in the European independent maintenance market.

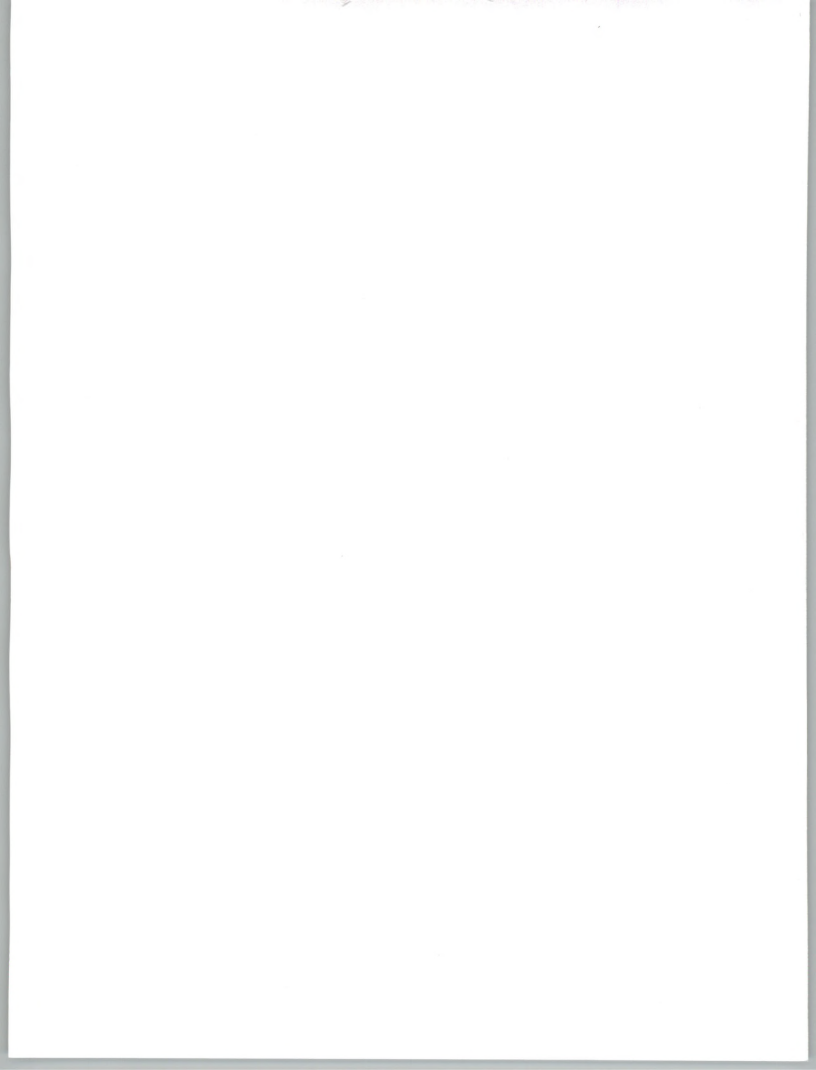


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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world's population has increased. The world's population is now over 6 billion and is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050 (FAO 2001).

Another reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply has not increased enough to keep pace with the growing population. The world's food supply is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons why the world's food supply has not increased enough to keep pace with the growing population. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural production has not increased enough to keep pace with the growing population. The world's agricultural production is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

Another reason why the world's agricultural production has not increased enough to keep pace with the growing population is that the world's agricultural land has not increased enough to keep pace with the growing population. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons why the world's agricultural land has not increased enough to keep pace with the growing population. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural land has been degraded. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

Another reason why the world's agricultural land has not increased enough to keep pace with the growing population is that the world's agricultural land has been lost. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons why the world's agricultural land has been lost. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural land has been converted to other uses. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

Another reason why the world's agricultural land has been lost is that the world's agricultural land has been degraded. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons why the world's agricultural land has been degraded. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural land has been overused. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

Another reason why the world's agricultural land has been degraded is that the world's agricultural land has been polluted. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons why the world's agricultural land has been polluted. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural land has been overfertilized. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

Another reason why the world's agricultural land has been polluted is that the world's agricultural land has been overirrigated. The world's agricultural land is now only enough to feed 6 billion people (FAO 2001).

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About INPUT

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